

Richmond Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

of

**Medical Officer of Health
for 1953**

F. W. GAVIN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Univ. Edin.)

**To the Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen
of the Richmond Rural District Council.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my annual report on the health of the district for the year ended 31st December, 1953. The report follows the lines laid down by the Ministry of Health. The Vital Statistics may be considered satisfactory; the birth rate at 25.35 is higher than in 1952 and compares with 15.5 the rate for England and Wales.

The Registrar General has estimated the mid-year population at 28,000, and the death rate at 10.97 compares with 11.4 for England and Wales. Both the birth and death rates have been multiplied by the Comparability Factors supplied by the Registrar General.

There were 17 Infantile Deaths in 1953, 4 more than in 1952 and the rate 36.40 being again higher than that for England and Wales, 26.8. It is gratifying to note that there were no maternal deaths during 1953; the last maternal death in the district occurred in the year 1951. As usual the main cause of death was heart disease; followed by cancer—16 deaths—and chest diseases other than tuberculosis—14 deaths. There were two deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the same as in 1952.

Measles was epidemic during the first half of the year, particularly in the months of February and March, but fortunately there were no deaths from this cause; on the other hand Whooping Cough was much less prevalent than in 1952; one case of paratyphoid occurred at Newsham in October and notes of this case are incorporated in this report. Two cases of poliomyelitis were notified and both made good recoveries.

In connection with five cases of food poisoning at Catterick Camp, prevention of access of vermin (mice and rats) to food stores and food premises, and measures to combat flies and protect foodstuffs from contamination are all as important as the education of food handlers in elementary hygiene, and suitable provision for washing hands.

The weather records show March 1953 as the driest month, other dry months were January, October and December, and the wettest months were February, June, July and August.

National Assistance Act. Section 47. Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

One such case was removed from Gilling West on Magistrates' Order in January, 1953, to Richmond House, where he remained until his decease in January, 1954.

Water Supplies. The details of samples taken and results will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

Drainage and Sewerage. Details will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

Refuse Collection. The arrangements are similar to those in 1952, a weekly collection from the centred population throughout the district, apart from Stainton and part of Catterick Camp, which is collected by the Military Authorities.

F. W. GAVIN, Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health: F. W. GAVIN, MD, MB, ChB, DPH.

Sanitary Inspector: S. V. NEEDHAM, CRSI, CSIB, DRIPHH.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector: O. H. BLADES.

Public Health Committee.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of district in acres	...	...	78,681
Resident Population	...	...	28,000
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	2,838
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1953	...	...	£132,237
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	£533/3/3
Rate in the £ levied at 1st April, 1953	...	...	17/-

VITAL STATISTICS

Births. The number of live births registered during the year was 467, against 435 in 1952. The birth rate comparison shows that the rate for the District is higher than the rate for England and Wales.

The number of still births registered during the year was 6 as against 13 for 1952, the rate being lower than that for England and Wales.

Birth Rate Comparisons per 1,000 estimated Population

	Live Births	Still Births
Richmond Rural District, 1953	... 16.68	.21
Richmond Rural District, 1952	... 14.41	.43
England and Wales, 1953	... 15.5	.35

Analysis of Births

		1953		1952	
		M	F	M	F
Live Births:—					
Legitimate	...	228	221	212	217
Illegitimate	...	10	8	5	1
	Totals	238	229	217	218
Still Births:—					
Legitimate	...	Nil	6	6	6
Illegitimate	...	Nil	—	—	1
	Totals	Nil	6	6	7

Deaths. Maternal Mortality. During 1953 there was no case of a woman dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth in the District.

Maternal Mortality Rate Comparisons per 1,000 Total Birth

Richmond Rural District, 1953	...	0.00
Richmond Rural District, 1952	...	0.00
England and Wales, 1953	...	0.76

Infantile Mortality. The number of infants (under one year) who died during the year was 17, as against 13 in 1952, the Rate being again higher than that for England and Wales.

Infantile Mortality Comparisons per 1,000 live births

Richmond Rural District, 1953	...	36.40
Richmond Rural District, 1952	...	29.88
England and Wales		26.8

Causes of Infantile Deaths

				Sexes	Ages
Prematurity	...	...	...	F	45 mins.
Prematurity	...	...	...	F	13 hours
Pulmonary Insufficiency	...	...	...	F	2 days
Prematurity	...	...	...	M	16 hours
Hydrocephalus and spina bifida	...	...	...	M	30 mins.
Asphyxia neonatorum,					
Atelectasis, Prematurity				M	6 hours
Pneumonia, Atelectasis	...	...	...	F	2 days
Atelectasis, Prematurity	...	...	...	M	1 day
Atelectasis, Prematurity	...	...	...	M	2 days
Broncho Pneumonia, Prematurity	...	...	...	F	5 days
Broncho Pneumonia, Prematurity	...	...	...	M	2 days
Atelectasis, Congenital Heart	...	...	...	F	2 days
Acute Broncho Pneumonia, Marasmus	...	...	...	M	7 months
Acute Broncho Pneumonia	...	...	...	F	4 months
Acute Lobar Pneumonia	...	...	...	F	5½ months
Broncho Pneumonia, Acrodynia	...	...	...	M	7 months
Acute meningo encephalitis					
probably influenzal in origin				F	4 months

Deaths from All Causes. During the year 1953 there were 147 deaths from all causes registered in the District, as against 119 in 1952. The death rate is again very favourable compared with that for England and Wales, and it is noted that 45 deaths were in the 55/75, and 54 in the over 75 years of age groups; these may be compared with 48 in the first and 33 in the second age group for 1952.

Death Rates Comparisons, Death Rate per 1,000 Population

Richmond Rural District, 1953	...	5.25
Richmond Rural District, 1952	...	3.94
England and Wales, 1953		11.4

Causes of All Deaths

				1953	
				Sexes	
				M	F
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...			2	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...			—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...			1	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...			4	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms				7	2
Diabetes	...	...	...	—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...			5	11
Coronary disease, angina	...			17	7
Hypertension with heart disease	...			1	2
Other heart disease	...	...	...	12	8
Other circulatory disease	...			1	2
Influenza	...	...	...	1	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	5	4
Bronchitis	...	...	...	2	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	...			2	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...			1	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	...			1	—
Abortion	...	...	...	—	1
Congenital malformations	...			1	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...			13	9
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	4	—
All other accidents	...	...	...	10	—
Suicide	...	...	...	4	—
Totals				94	53

Number of Deaths from the Seven Chief Causes, Rates and Comparisons with previous year

				1953		1952	
				No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Cancer	...	...	...	16	.57	16	.53
Heart Disease	...	...	...	47	1.68	39	1.29
Respiratory Diseases (not T/B)	...			14	.50	4	.13
T/B—Pulmonary	...	...		2	.07	2	.06
T/B—Non-pulmonary	...	...		—	—	3	.10
Other circulatory diseases	...			3	.11	2	.06
Vascular lesions of nervous system				16	.57	14	.46
Totals				98	3.50	80	2.63

Ages at Death from All Causes and Comparisons with 1952

			1953	1952
From birth to 1 day	...	...	5	4
From 1 day to 1 week	...	...	7	3
From 1 week to 1 month	...	...	—	1
From 1 month to 1 year	...	...	5	5
Under 1 year	...	...	17	13
From 1 to 25 years	...	...	15	9
From 25 to 55 years	...	...	16	16
From 55 to 65 years	...	...	15	13
From 65 to 75 years	...	...	30	35
Over 75 years	...	...	54	33
Totals			147	119

Infectious Diseases — Comparisons with 1952

			1953	1952
			No. of Cases	No. of Cases
Scarlet Fever	...	...	25	22
Measles	...	...	241	217
Acute Pneumonia	...	...	12	5
Chicken Pox	...	...	28	81
Erysipelas	...	...	4	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	30	42
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	4	10
Acute Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	...	...	2	—
Dysentery	...	...	5	7
Malaria	...	...	4	1
Encephalitis (Post Infectious)	...	...	1	—
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	2	1
German Measles	...	...	3	6
Food Poisoning	...	...	6	—
Paratyphoid	...	...	1	—
Totals			368	392

Paratyphoid Case

Notification of a case of Paratyphoid, a female aged 2 years, at Newsham village, was received at this office on 5th October, 1953, and after clinical examination of the patient arrangements were made for her immediate transfer to Huddens Lane Infectious Diseases Hospital, Darlington, on 5th October, 1953.

Careful disinfection of the premises which included a village shop, selling inter alia ice-cream, bread, confectionery and certain other foodstuffs, was carried out and also the usual disinfection of soiled articles, e.g., bedding, etc.

Faecal swabs were taken from all the immediate family contacts at this shop and also at a milk producing farm in the village, where a relative was employed. The shop was closed for the sale of foodstuffs until a series of negative faecal swabs had been obtained from the inmates; also samples of the tap water, milk, ice-cream and certain other foodstuffs sold at the shop were tested bacteriologically at the Public Health Laboratory, Northallerton.

Anti-fly precaution by screening foodstuffs and spraying with D.D.T. were undertaken.

An ungraded milk supply produced in the village ceased retailing locally, and this milk was sent for pasteurisation.

In connection with these investigations I am much indebted to Dr. D. J. H. Payne, Director of the Public Health Laboratory, Northallerton, for his very helpful collaboration.

Some 42 faecal swabs were examined from 11 persons of whom 4 gave positive swabs, and these carriers were excluded from food handling and were instructed regarding elementary hygiene, e.g., hand washing after visiting a toilet and careful hand washing before handling foodstuffs.

Only the one case of Paratyphoid was notified and the source of infection could not be traced, the patient making a good recovery at Darlington. It is interesting to note that a proper sewage disposal scheme was commenced at Newsham on 17th August, 1953, and that the Crumma Regional Water Works scheme which will include Newsham was commenced on 1st April, 1954.

TUBERCULOSIS

In 1953 there were 14 notifications of Tuberculosis received during the year, the analysis of these and the 2 deaths from the same cause during the year are given below:

Analysis of Notifications of Tuberculosis

Pulmonary—4 Males	ages 18, 19, 37, 46.
Pulmonary—3 Females	ages 22, 22, 23, 26, 27, 32, 43, 54.
Non-Pulmonary—1 Male	aged 33.
Non-Pulmonary—1 Female	aged 6

Deaths from Tuberculosis

Pulmonary—2 Males—ages 72 and 75.

VACCINATIONS AND IMMUNISATIONS

		Under 5 years	Over 5 years
Vaccinations	...	243	52
Re-vaccinations	...	16	106
Immunisations	...	275	146
Reinforcing injections	...	—	897

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICES ACT, 1946

- Section 22 Care of Mothers and Young Children.
Section 23 Domiciliary Midwifery.
Section 24 Health Visiting.
Section 25 Home Nursing.

Seven District Nurse/Midwives and one full time Health Visitor, employed by the North Riding County Council, carry out the duties required by the above four Sections of the Act in the District. As these nurses' districts border on adjacent authorities, accurate figures of their nursing visits in the Richmond Rural District are not available, but their total figures of visits paid are as follows:—

	1953	1952
Domiciliary Midwifery ...	4393	4146
Health Visiting ...	5110	7452
Home Nursing ...	5617	4702

The majority refer to Richmond Rural District.

There are four Infant Welfare Centres in the District, at Catterick Camp, Catterick Village, Middleton Tyas and Scorton. The Catterick Camp Centre, which has weekly sessions, is attended by a lady Doctor employed by the County Council, whilst the other three are attended by local medical practitioners, and all hold monthly sessions. All Clinics are attended by the nurse for that particular district.

Total number of attendances of children at Infant Welfare Centres

	1953	1952
Catterick Camp ...	2780	3729
Catterick Village ...	753	418
Scorton ...	233	281
Middleton Tyas ...	482	402
Totals	4248	4830

All the Centres are well attended by mothers and their children, particularly at the Catterick Camp Centre, where the greatest concentration of population in the District occurs.

Section 27. Ambulance Service. The North Riding County Council provide this service by arrangement with the St. John's Ambulance Brigade, who have three vehicles stationed at Richmond and, with the Hospital Car Service, under the jurisdiction of the Women's Voluntary Service. These two services adequately cover Richmond Borough and the Rural Districts of Richmond, Croft, Startforth and Reeth.

Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care. The work of vaccination and immunisation, together with the advice spread by those working in the Public Health Service, Inspectors, Midwives, Maternity and Child Welfare Officers, Doctors and Nurses, must all have a beneficial effect on the general health of the community. Free milk is provided for Tuberculous persons, on the authority of the Chest Physician.

Section 29. Domestic Help Service. This service is provided by arrangement with the North Riding County Council, and during 1953 37 cases received service, the analysis and comparison with the previous year being as follows:—

Sanitary Inspector's Duties:—

The basic duties of the Council's Sanitary Inspector are prescribed in Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

The actual duties performed vary slightly, but are mainly concerned with the following:—

General Sanitation:—

1. Drainage and sanitation of buildings; sewage disposal from tanks, etc.
2. Water supply—purity and sufficiency (excluding maintenance and distribution).
3. Atmospheric pollution and smoke abatement.
4. Abatement of nuisances.
5. Offensive trades.
6. Moveable dwellings.
7. Factories and workplaces.
8. Shops—health and comfort provisions.
9. Sanitary condition of places of public entertainment.
10. Rag flock and other filling materials.
11. Rodent and insect pests.
12. Infectious disease, including food poisoning.

Housing:—

1. General inspection—Rural Housing Survey.
2. Repair, closure and demolition of unfit houses.
3. Overcrowding.

Food:—

1. Inspection of meat and other foods.
2. Food hygiene; food premises, including shops, catering establishments, licensed premises, slaughter-houses and knackers yards.
3. Dairies and milk distribution.
4. Ice-cream manufacture and distribution.
5. Food and drugs administration as applicable to a rural district.

Miscellaneous:—

1. Diseases of animals.
2. Emergency mortuary accommodation.
3. Licensing of slaughter-men.

Duties performed by the Council's Engineer & Surveyor:—

The following duties, closely allied to public health work, are performed by the Council's Engineer & Surveyor:—

1. Water supply—maintenance and distribution.
2. Refuse collection and disposal.
3. Improvement grants under the Housing Act, 1949.
4. Inspection of new drainage systems.
5. Sewers—sewage works and disposal.

WATER SUPPLIES

1. Particulars of Water Supplies:

Particulars of the existing water supplies are as follows:

(a) Council's Gandale Supply‡ (piped)	(b) Council's Separate Systems (piped)	(c) Private Supplies (piped)	(d) Wells and Individual Springs
Appleton (part) Bolton-on-Swale Brompton- on-Swale Brough Catterick Colburn (part)* Ellerton- on-Swale North Cowton Scorton Scotton Tunstall	Aldbrough St. John‡ Caldwell Dalton Downholme East Layton Eppleby Gayles Gilling (part) ¶ Hudswell and Sleegill*† Kirby Hill Melsonby Newsham Ravensworth Skeeby Whashton	Appleton (part) Aske Gilling (part) Marske Middleton Tyas (part) St. Martin West Layton <u>W.D. Supply:</u> Hipswell‡	Carkin & Forcett Moulton New Forest Stainton Stanwick St. John Uckerby Walburn

* Augmented by W.D. supply.

‡ Chlorinated supplies.

¶ Also supplies Scotch Corner Hotel and Council houses at Middleton Tyas.

† Sleegill augmented by Richmond Corporation supply.

As regards these supplies the following points are to be noted:—

- (a) The Gandale supply, while supplying primarily the centred communities in the eleven parishes named, also supplies certain of the farms and is also available to supply the great majority of the farms within these parishes.
- (b) The Council's separate systems supply primarily the centred communities in the fourteen parishes, the farms beyond the immediate vicinity of the villages relying on individual well and spring supplies. With regard to the Council's supply at Gilling, known as Caldwell Spring, this supplies Council houses at Gilling and Middleton Tyas, together with Scotch Corner Hotel and one or two farms in the vicinity of Scotch Corner.

- (c) The Estate supplies in the seven parishes are in general to farms; only in the cases of Gilling, Marske and Middleton Tyas are there centred communities of more than 50 people. Hipswell and St. Martin also have larger centred communities, but are special cases since the former is within the area of Catterick Camp and is, therefore, supplied by the W.D. supply, and the latter, consisting mainly of dwelling-houses, is supplied from a private borehole and from the Borough of Richmond.
- (d) Of the seven parishes which rely on individual wells and springs, only Moulton has a centred community of more than a few properties; the remainder consisting of isolated properties.

2. Bacteriological Examinations and Chemical Analyses— Council Supplies.

Samples of the Council's piped water supplies were taken during the year. The following are the particulars and the summarised results of these examinations:—

(a) Samples Examined by the Public Analyst for the Counties of Durham, Cumberland, Northumberland and Westmorland:

(1) System: Aldbrough St. John (Chlorinated supply).

Date of Sample: 20th October, 1953.

Sample from: Standpipe at Aldbrough St. John.

Supply Spring: Limestone Rock Outcrop—pasture land.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: The probable number of coliform organisms in this sample was of the order of 50 per 100 ml., and a serious defect was indicated due to the fact that there was one large and one medium colony in the Clostridium Welchii Test.

(2) System: Dalton.

Date of Sample: 25th February, 1953.

Sample from: Dalton Village School.

Source: Springs in moorland pasture.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

Result: The sample afforded no evidence in the chemical analysis of the presence of excessive proportions of nitrogenous constituents, and the microscopical examination gave no indication of contamination by impurities of surface origin. In the Presumptive B. Coli Test, however, the probable number of coliform organisms per 100 ml. of sample was computed to be of the order of 11.

(3) System: Dalton.

Date of Sample: 7th April, 1953.

Sample from: Standpipe at Dalton village.

Source: Springs in moorland pasture.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

Result: While the results of the chemical analysis and part of the bacteriological examination called for no particular comment, the microscopical results left much to be desired, and the most unsatisfactory feature was the fact that the probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 250 per ml. of sample, and also that there were two typical faecal type of coliform organisms per 100 ml. of sample after extended tests.

(4) **System:** Dalton.

Date of Sample: 8th October, 1953.

Sample from: Standpipe at Dalton.

Source: Springs in moorland pasture.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: While the counts on Agar at both temperatures were quite satisfactory, the probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 35 per 100 ml.

(5) **System:** Downholme.

Date of Sample: 19th October, 1953.

Sample from: Standpipe at Dalton.

Source: Moorland springs.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: In this case, the probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 5 per 100 ml. of sample.

(6) **System:** Gandale (Chlorinated supply).

Date of Sample: 7th April, 1953.

Sample from: Catterick Village School.

Source: Springs.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

Result: The results of the chemical analysis were satisfactory. The microscopical examination afforded evidence of contamination to a considerable extent by matters derived from the surface, while the results of the bacteriological tests indicated that the probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 11 per 100ml. of sample, 2 of which were, of the faecal, or typical type of coliform organisms. The sample afforded no trace of the presence of residual chlorine.

(7) **System:** Gayles.

Date of Sample: 8th October, 1953.

Sample from: Standpipe at West Street, Gayles.

Source: Spring in disused quarry.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: The fact that the probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 8 per 100 ml. of sample, suggested that the supply was open to contamination at some point by matters derived from the surface.

- (8) **System:** Hudswell.
Date of Sample: 19th October, 1953.
Sample from: Standpipe at Hudswell.
Source: Moorland spring, augmented by W.D. supply.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
Result: The sample was representative of a supply contaminated by undesirable drainage. The count on Agar at 20/22°C. was very excessive, as also was the probable number of coliform organisms which was of the order of 250 per 100 ml. of sample, besides which, the development of 11 small colonies in the Clostridium Welchii Test left much to be desired.
- (9) **System:** Kirby Hill.
Date of Sample: 8th October, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Alms House, Kirby Hill.
Source: Spring in pasture land.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
Result: This sample was free from any indication of pollution by sewage or other foul drainage, but it was evidently open to contamination by impurities derived from the surface, as indicated by the fact that the probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 13 per 100 ml. of sample.
- (10) **System:** Melsonby.
Date of Sample: 7th April, 1953.
Sample from: Tap at Melsonby School.
Source: Spring in cultivated land.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.
Result: The chemical analysis, the results of the microscopical examination and of the bacteriological tests were satisfactory, in so far as the probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 5 per 100 ml. of sample, although the extended test for the presence of the faecal type of organisms gave a negative result.
- (11) **System:** Melsonby.
Date of Sample: 20th October, 1953.
Sample from: Standpipe at Melsonby.
Source: Spring in cultivated land.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
Result: This sample afforded no evidence of contamination by drainage of an undesirable character, and was of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.
- (12) **System:** Newsham.
Date of Sample: 6th October, 1953.
Sample from: Standpipe at Newsham.
Source: Spring in pasture field.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
Result: The probable number of coliform organisms in this sample was of the order of 8 per 100 ml. One tube of 10 ml. of sample afforded acid and gas after 24 hours incubation, from this tube sub-cultures gave a positive reaction after 24 hours at 44°C. (acid and gas), in-

dicating typical faecal coliform organisms. Further sub cultures gave no evidence of the presence of organisms of the Parathphoid A and B groups, nor the modified Wilson-Blair method using 40 ml. of sample, but differential tests (Methylene Red, Voges-Proskaver and further inoculation and incubation at 44°C. in four tubes) confirmed the presence of typical faecal coliform organisms.

(13) **System:** Ravensworth.

Date of Sample: 8th October, 1953.

Sample from: Standpipe at Ravensworth.

Source: Spring in disused quarry.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: There was no evidence of pollution by undesirable drainage, the probable number of coliform organisms being of the order of 2 per 100 ml. of sample. In the opinion of the Analyst, the supply represented by this sample was of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

(14) **System:** Ravensworth.

Date of Sample: 27th October, 1953.

Sample from: Tap at Ravensworth School.

Source: Spring in disused quarry.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: An extended examination for the evaluation of the probable number of coliform organisms of the faecal type afforded 35 per 100 ml. of sample, indicating that the sample was polluted by drainage of an unsatisfactory character, confirmation of which opinion was found in the result of the Clostridium Welchii Test in which one medium colony developed.

(15) **System:** Skeeby.

Date of Sample: 28th April, 1953.

Sample from: Standpipe at Skeeby.

Source: Stone culvert carrying water, the source being unknown.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.

Result: No abnormal state of affairs were apparent from the chemical analysis, but the results of the count on Agar at 20/22°C., together with the coliform test, indicated a marked decline in quality in this respect, as compared with previous samples (dated 26/6/51 and 21/8/52), which show a progressive increase in the count at 20/22°C. The probable number of coliform organisms had risen to 250.

(16) **System:** Whashton.

Date of Sample: 15th October, 1953.

Sample from: Standpipe at Whashton.

Source: Springs in covert adjoining pasture field.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: This sample afforded an excessive count in the coliform test, the probable number of these organisms being of the order of 25 per 100 ml. of sample.

**(b) Samples Examined by the Public Health Laboratory,
Northallerton.**

(17) System: Caldwell.

Date of Sample: 2nd November, 1953.

Sample from: Standpipe at Caldwell.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Source: Springs rising in agricultural land.

Result: The probable number of coliform bacilli in this sample was of the order of 180 plus per 100 ml. of sample—160 being faecal coli. The result of the sample indicated a grossly contaminated water.

(18) System: Eppleby.

Date of Sample: 2nd November, 1953.

Sample from: Standpipe at Eppleby.

Source: Spring in cultivated land.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: In this sample the probable number of coliform bacilli was of the order of 35 per 100 ml., of which 2 were faecal coli.

(19) System: Gandale (chlorinated supply).

Date of Sample: 28th October, 1953.

Sample from: Standpipe at Scorton.

Source: Springs.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: In this case, the probable number of coliform bacilli was of the order of 25 per 100 ml., of which 5 were faecal coli.

(20) System: Gandale (chlorinated supply).

Date of Sample: 18th November, 1953.

Sample from: Standpipe at Scorton.

Source: Springs.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: The result of the coliform test was negative, thus indicating a highly satisfactory quality of water.

(21) System: Gandale (Chlorinated supply).

Date of Sample: 18th November, 1953.

Sample from: Standpipe at North Cowton.

Source: Springs.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: The result of the examination was highly satisfactory, since no coliform bacilli were present.

(22) System: Gandale (Chlorinated supply).

Date of Sample: 18th November, 1953.

Sample from: Standpipe at Brompton-on-Swale.

Source: Springs.

Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.

Result: The sample afforded no evidence of the presence of coliform bacilli and was of good and wholesome quality for human consumption.

- (23) **System:** Gilling.
Date of Sample: 4th November, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Council house, Middleton Tyas.
Source: Spring.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
Result: The result of the examination was highly satisfactory, since no coliform bacilli were present.
- (24) **System:** Layton East.
Date of Sample: 27th October, 1953.
Sample from: Standpipe at East Layton.
Source: Spring supply in plantation.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
Result: The probable number of coliform bacilli in this sample was of the order of 25 per 100 ml., 3 of which were faecal coli, thus indicating a moderate degree of contamination.
- (25) **System:** Ravensworth.
Date of Sample: 27th October, 1953.
Sample from: Tap at Ravensworth School.
Source: Spring in disused quarry.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
Result: The sample was representative of a grossly contaminated supply, as indicated by the probable number of coliform bacilli being of the order of 160 per 100 ml., of which 90 were faecal coli.
- (26) **System:** Skeeby.
Date of Sample: 4th November, 1953.
Sample from: Standpipe at Skeeby.
Source: Stone culvert carrying water, the source being unknown.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
Result: This sample afforded a count of a probable number of coliform bacilli of the order of 35 per 100 ml., of which 8 were coliform organisms.

3. Samples collected by the County Health Inspector— Council's Piped Supplies:

Samples of the Council's piped water supplies were collected during the year by the County Health Inspector and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Northallerton, for examination. Particulars and the summarised results of these examinations are as follows:—

- (1) **System:** Aldbrough St. John (Chlorinated supply).
Date of Sample: 17th March, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Aldbrough St. John School.
Result:
 Probable number of coliform bacilli: 13 per 100 ml.
 Probable number of faecal coli: 1 per 100 ml.
- (2) **System:** Aldbrough St. John (Chlorinated supply).
Date of Sample: 1st December, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Aldbrough St. John School.
Result:
 Probable number of coliform bacilli: 13 per 100 ml.
 Probable number of faecal coli: 5 per 100 ml.

- (3) **System:** Dalton.
Date of Sample: 2nd February, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Dalton C.E. School.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 17 per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli: 17 per 100 ml.
- (4) **System:** Dalton.
Date of Sample: 19th May, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Dalton C.E. School.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 17 per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli: 8 per 100 ml.
- (5) **System:** Dalton.
Date of Sample: 8th December, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Dalton C.E. School.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 180 plus per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli: 50 per 100 ml.
- (6) **System:** Eppleby.
Date of Sample: 8th December, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Eppleby C.E. School.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 3 per 100 ml.
- (7) **System:** Gandale (Chlorinated supply).
Date of Sample: 2nd March, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Catterick School.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 3 per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli: 1 per 100 ml.
- (8) **System:** Gandale (Chlorinated supply).
Date of Sample: 10th March, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—North Cowton School.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: Nil.
- (9) **System:** Gandale (Chlorinated supply).
Date of Sample: 24th February, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—North Cowton School.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 35 per 100 ml.
- (10) **System:** Gandale (Chlorinated supply).
Date of Sample: 24th November, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Tunstall C.E. School.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 2 per 100 ml.
- (11) **System:** Melsonby.
Date of Sample: 24th February, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Melsonby Methodist School.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 90 per 100 ml.

- (12) **System:** Melsonby.
Date of Sample: 10th March, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Melsonby Methodist School.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 7 per 100 ml.
- (13) **System:** Melsonby.
Date of Sample: 28th September, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Melsonby Methodist School.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 8 per 100 ml.
- (14) **System:** Melsonby.
Date of Sample: 2nd November, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Melsonby Methodist School.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 180 plus per 100 ml.
- (15) **System:** Melsonby.
Date of Sample: 22nd December, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Melsonby Methodist School.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 5 per 100 ml.
- (16) **System:** Ravensworth.
Date of Sample: 5th October, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Ravensworth C.E. School.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 17 per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli: 17 per 100 ml.
- (17) **System:** Ravensworth.
Date of Sample: 28th October, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Ravensworth C.E. School.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 180 plus per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli: 180 plus per 100 ml.
- (18) **System:** Ravensworth.
Date of Sample: 2nd November, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Ravensworth C.E. School.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 180 per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli: 180 per 100 ml.
- (19) **System:** Ravensworth.
Date of Sample: 2nd November, 1953.
Sample from: Standpipe near Ravensworth School.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 180 per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli: 180 per 100 ml.

4. Classification of Waters—Council's Piped Supplies:

In accordance with a Memorandum issued by the Ministry of Health, the waters represented by the above samples are classified as follows:—

(a) Class 1—Highly Satisfactory:

Gilling, Melsonby (20/10/53) and Gandale (Brompton-on-Swale 18/11/53, North Cowton 18/11/53 and Scorton 18/11/53).

Class 2—Satisfactory:

Ravensworth (8/10/53).

Class 3—Suspicious:

Downholme, Gayles, Melsonby (7/4/53) and Newsham.

Class 4—Unsatisfactory:

Aldbrough St. John, Caldwell, Dalton (7/4/53, 25/2/53 and 8/10/53), Eppleby, Gandale (Catterick 7/4/53, and Scorton (28/10/53), Hudswell, Kirby Hill, Layton East, Ravensworth (27/10/53 (2)), Skeeby (28/4/53 and 4/11/53) and Whashton.

(b) Samples collected by the County Health Inspector:

Class 1—Highly Satisfactory:

Gandale (North Cowton, 10/3/53).

Class 2—Satisfactory:

Gandale (Tunstall, 24/11/53).

Class 3—Suspicious:

Eppleby, Gandale (Catterick, 2/3/53, and Melsonby, 10/3/53, 28/9/53 and 22/12/53).

Class 4—Unsatisfactory:

Aldbrough St. John (17/3/53 and 1/12/53), Dalton (2/2/53, 19/5/53 and 8/12/53), Gandale (North Cowton, 24/2/53), Melsonby (24/2/53 and 2/11/53) and Ravensworth (5/10/53, 28/10/53 and 2/11/53 (2)).

5. Summary—Classification of the Council's Water Supplies:

Particulars of the classification of the Council's water supplies, as represented by samples collected during the year, are set out in Table 1 appended to the Report.

6. Quality of the Council's Piped Supplies:

Generally, the quality of the Council's water supplies has deteriorated during the year under review, as indicated by the progressive increase of the number of coliform organisms, together with faecal coli and the decline in the standard of classification.

The incidence of coliform organisms of the order stated in some of the samples from the Aldbrough St. John and Gandale supplies is, of course, too high for chlorinated supplies. Efficient chlorination should yield a water free from coliform organisms in 100 ml. It would appear that the unsatisfactory results of bacteriological examinations were due to a defect in the chlorination plant which, it is understood, has now been rectified.

The installation of a chlorination plant for each of the Council's separate water systems would prove to be a costly measure and not very practicable in view of the Council's Regional Water Scheme.

7. Action Taken in respect of any Form of Contamination:

The results of the chemical analyses and bacteriological examinations were reported to the Council.

The Council's Engineer & Surveyor is responsible for the maintenance and distribution of water supplies.

8. Quantity of Council's Water Supplies:

As the Council's supplies are all from springs and as no records of the yield of these springs are available, their adequacy for present requirements can only be judged on local information.

A shortage of water for several weeks was experienced at Skeeby during the year, but all other supplies appeared to be adequate. It should, however, be noted that the Gandale, Caldwell, East Layton, Eppleby, Gilling (part), Hudswell, Melsonby and Whashton supplies have on past occasions been inadequate. The fruition of the Council's Regional Water Scheme will, of course, result in an adequate water supply being available to the majority of villages.

9. Rainfall:

The total rainfall recorded for the year 1953 was 24.19 ins. The comparative figure for the previous year was 21.40 ins. The average rainfall recorded in Richmond over a period of 27 years is 30 ins.

The actual monthly rainfall was as follows; the average figures for each month being also given:—

Actual—1953			Average—Over 25 years		
.60 ins.	January	...	...	2.88 ins.	
3.13 ins.	February	...	...	2.24 ins.	
.21 ins.	March	...	...	1.77 ins.	
2.47 ins.	April	...	...	1.91 ins.	
2.21 ins.	May	...	...	1.86 ins.	
2.52 ins.	June	...	...	2.11 ins.	
2.55 ins.	July	...	...	2.55 ins.	
2.79 ins.	August	...	...	3.08 ins.	
2.44 ins.	September	...	...	2.67 ins.	
1.85 ins.	October	...	...	2.90 ins.	
2.02 ins.	November	...	...	3.38 ins.	
1.40 ins.	December	...	...	2.45 ins.	

10. Degrees of Hardness—Council's Piped Supplies:

The following table shows the classified degrees of hardness for each water supply:—

			Temporary Hardness		Permanent Hardness	
			degrees		degrees	
Soft:						
Dalton	...	...	0.2	...	...	5.6
Downholme		...	5.7	...	...	2.9
Gayles	...	...	5.6	...	...	3.9
Kirby Hill		...	8.9	...	...	3.3

		Temporary Hardness		Permanent Hardness	
		degrees		degrees	
Moderately Hard:					
Newsham	...	14.9	...	...	4.0
Whashton	...	14.9	...	...	2.9
Hard:					
Gandale (not chlorinated)		17.7	...	...	4.3
Gandale (chlorinated)		18.8	...	...	3.8
Hudswell	...	15.9	...	...	2.0
Melsonby	...	17.4	...	...	6.8
Ravensworth	...	16.8	...	...	5.8
Very Hard:					
Aldbrough St. John		23.0	...	...	9.0
Caldwell	...	23.2	...	...	7.2
Eppleby	...	22.0	...	...	7.4
Gilling (part)		20.6	...	...	7.0
Layton East	...	23.5	...	...	7.1
Skeeby	...	22.4	...	...	7.4

11. Plumbo-solvent Action—Council's Piped Supplies:

The following table sets out the results of analyses:—

Supply:	Action on Lead, dissolved or erroded			
	Part per 100,000 after 24 hrs. contact			
Gandale (chlorinated)	...	...	...	0.028
Gandale (not chlorinated)	...	...	...	0.035
Aldbrough St. John	...	...	...	0.03
Caldwell	...	...	...	0.045
Dalton	...	...	...	0.05
Downholme	...	...	...	0.015
Eppleby	...	...	...	0.035
Gayles	...	...	...	0.038
Gilling (part)	...	...	...	0.03
Hudswell	...	...	...	0.02
Kirby Hill	...	...	...	0.036
Layton East	...	...	...	0.03
Melsonby	...	...	...	0.04
Newsham	...	...	...	0.038
Ravensworth	...	...	...	0.04
Skeeby	...	...	...	0.045
Whashton	...	...	...	0.03

With the exception of Dalton, the Plumbo-solvency of the Council's water supplies falls within limits which are generally regarded as being safe.

The transmission of the Dalton supply through lead service piping would, however, not be desirable.

12. Water Consumption—Gandale System:

According to weekly meter readings taken over a period of one year, the total annual consumption on this system appears to be approximately 82,038,100 gallons, of which approximately 4,000,000 gallons are supplied to the Croft Rural District.

13. Particulars of the Number of Dwelling-houses Supplied from Public Water Mains:

It is regretted that this information cannot be given, since no accurate records are available.

It is, however, known that there are still many houses within the area without a supply of water laid on inside.

14. Bacteriological Examinations and Chemical Analyses—Private Water Supplies:

Three samples of water were collected from private piped supplies during the year. The following are the particulars and the summarised results of these examinations:—

- (1) **System:** Gilling (Estate supply).
Date of Sample: 8th April, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Gilling West C.E. School.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination and chemical analysis.
Result: The results of the chemical analysis, the microscopical examination and the bacteriological tests in the main called for no criticism, beyond the fact that the probable number of coliform organisms was of the order of 25 per 100 ml. of sample, but the special examination for faecal coli was negative.
- (2) **System:** Easby.
Date of Sample: 2nd September, 1953.
Sample from: Reservoir—Skeeby.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
Result: This sample was not satisfactory, since contamination by surface drainage was evidenced by the probable number of coliform organisms being of the order of 250 per 100 ml. of sample, developing in 24 hours.
- (3) **System:** Easby.
Date of Sample: 1st October, 1953.
Sample from: Supply spring at Skeeby.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
Result: The count on Agar @ 37°C. was very excessive and the incidence of coliform organisms—of the order of 250 per 100 ml.—was far from satisfactory and an extended examination by sub-culture from the tubes afforded positive evidence, and incubated @ 44°C. for 24 hours gave a positive reaction in 5 tubes of 10 ml. and 5 tubes of 1 ml., thus indicating the presence of coliform organisms of faecal type.

In addition to the above, the County Health Inspector also collected samples of certain private supplies, details of which are as follows:—

- (1) **System:** Gilling (Estate supply).
Date of Sample: 10th March, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Gilling West C.E. School.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 70 per 100 ml.

- (2) **System:** Gilling (Estate supply).
Date of Sample: 24th February, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Gilling West C.E. School.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 180 plus per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli: 5 per 100 ml.
- (3) **System:** Gilling (Estate supply).
Date of Sample: 28th September, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Gilling West C.E. School.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 13 per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli: 13 per 100 ml.
- (4) **System:** Gilling (Estate supply).
Date of Sample: 2nd November, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Gilling West C.E. School.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 180 per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli: 17 per 100 ml.
- (5) **System:** Gilling (Estate supply).
Date of Sample: 22nd December, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Gilling West C.E. School.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 3 per 100 ml.
- (6) **System:** (Estate supply).
Date of Sample: 19th May, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Marske C.E. School.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 8 per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli: 2 per 100 ml.
- (7) **System:** Marske (Estate supply).
Date of Sample: 5th October, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Marske C.E. School.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 90 per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli: 30 per 100 ml.
- (8) **System:** Marske (Estate supply).
Date of Sample: 9th November, 1953.
Sample from: Tap—Marske C.E. School.
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 180 plus per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli: 180 plus per 100 ml.

Private Supplies—Not Piped:

- (9) **System:** Middleton Tyas (Estate supply).
Date of Sample: 24th February, 1953.
Sample from: St. Michael's Well (School supply).
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 17 per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli: 1 per 100 ml.
- (10) **System:** Middleton Tyas (Estate supply).
Date of Sample: 28th September, 1953.
Sample from: St. Michael's Well (School supply).
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 180 plus per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli: 13 per 100 ml.
- (11) **System:** Middleton Tyas (Estate supply).
Date of Sample: 2nd November, 1953.
Sample from: St. Michael's Well (School supply).
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: 90 per 100 ml.
Probable number of faecal coli: 50 per 100 ml.
- (12) **System:** Middleton Tyas (Estate supply).
Date of Sample: 31st December, 1953. ,
Sample from: St. Michael's Well (School supply).
Type of Examination: Bacteriological examination.
Result:
Probable number of coliform bacilli: None per 100 ml.

15. Action Taken in respect of Unsatisfactory Private Supplies:

The following are details of the action taken in respect of unsatisfactory private supplies, as indicated by the above-mentioned samples:—

Gilling: It was recommended that all water used at this school be boiled prior to human consumption.

Easby: The owner of this water supply was requested to remedy the defect by the installation of a suitable chlorination plant at the reservoir. Certain works have been carried out and consideration is now being given to a proposal that this supply be taken over by the Council.

Marske: Details of a suitable chlorination plant, together with information with regard to the works required to be carried out, have been submitted to the owner of this supply.

16. Degrees of Hardness—Private Water Supplies:

The following table sets out details, as available, of the degrees of hardness of private water supplies:—

Private Piped Supplies:					
			Temporary Hardness	Permanent Hardness	
			degrees	degrees	
Private Piped Supplies:—					
Gilling West	...	0.2	...	...	8.0
Middleton Tyas—					
St. Michael's Well		23.6	...	...	7.4
Marske	...	10.2	...	...	3.0
Supplies—Not Piped:—					
Moulton	...	19.2	...	...	9.4
Middleton Tyas—					
Well—The Rookery		25.4	...	...	7.0
W.D. Supply (Chlorinated):—					
Hipswell	...	8.6	...	...	5.7

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

17. Portion of District still requiring Sewerage Systems:

The following parishes remain unsewered: Aldbrough St. John, Appleton*, Aske*, Bolton-on-Swale, Brough*, Caldwell, Carkin and Forcett*, Colburn (village), Cowton North, Dalton, Downholme, Easby*, Ellerton-on-Swale*, Eppleby, Gayles, Gilling, Hipswell (part), Hudswell, Kirby Hill, Layton East, Layton West*, Marske, Moulton, New Forest*, Newsham, Ravensworth, Stainton*, Stanwick St. John*, Tunstall, Uckerby*, Walburn* and Whashton*.

* Denotes small estates and isolated properties.

18. Portion of District requiring Improvement of Defective Sewers:

The existing systems in the following villages are unsatisfactory, and require extensive improvements and additions:—Catterick and Scorton.

All the remaining sewage works situate at Colburn, Melsonby, Middleton Tyas, St. Martin's, Scotton, and Skeeby, require extension and alterations.

19. Sewerage Schemes:

The work of providing proper sewerage disposal systems to the villages of Hudswell and Newsham was commenced during the year under review. It is anticipated that this work will be completed during the year 1954.

Aldbrough St. John Sewerage Scheme: The details of this scheme have been accepted as technically satisfactory and the Ministry have authorised the Council to advertise for tenders for the work. A starting date of March 1955 has been suggested.

Catterick Sewage Disposal Works—Revised Scheme: The North Riding County Council have accepted this scheme in principle.

Scorton and Bolton-on-Swale Sewerage Scheme. The Regional Building Committee has awarded the 1st June, 1954, as the starting date for this scheme.

North Cowton Sewerage Scheme: The Minister has approved this scheme in principle subject to certain technical amendments. Commencement of the work has not been authorised by the Ministry, but the scheme, however, will be kept under review.

Gilling Sewerage Scheme: The Minister's approval in principle has been given to the proposals in connection with this scheme, subject to certain technical amendments.

Eppleby Sewerage Scheme: The proposals have been approved in principle subject to certain amendments. In view of the restrictions on capital expenditure, the Minister is unable to authorise the work on the scheme to begin and in consequence the scheme should be regarded as deferred for the time being.

REFUSE COLLECTION

20. Refuse Collection Service:

This service continues to be operated by direct labour, resulting in a greatly improved service. The service, which is administered by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, provides for a weekly collection from the centred population throughout the District, with the exception of East Appleton, Stainton, Walburn, and part of Catterick Camp—which is collected by the Military Authorities.

HOUSING

21. Number of Houses Erected by the Council:

Twenty-seven houses were completed and occupied during the year under review.

The Council owned 34 houses at the beginning of the post-war period and 298 houses have been erected in the post-war period to 31st March, 1954.

22. Private Enterprise Building:

Three houses were erected by private enterprise during the year under review.

23. Housing Act, 1949, Section 20:

Three applications for an improvement grant were received during the year. These applications were refused by the Council.

24. Overcrowding:

One case of overcrowding was abated during the year; the family being rehoused by the Council.

Generally, the abatement of overcrowding must stand deferred, due to the great shortage of housing accommodation. It is, however, advisable that the Council should exercise control over Council houses, in order to ensure that the number of occupants in each house is not in excess of "the permitted number of persons."

2. Summary of Sanitary Inspector's Visits during the Year: Housing:—

Under the Public Health Acts:—

No. of Visits	...	...	...	...	30
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Under the Housing Acts:—

No. of Visits	...	...	...	...	30
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Overcrowding:—

No. of Visits	...	...	...	...	3
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Filthy and Verminous Premises:—

No. of Visits	...	...	...	...	1
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Miscellaneous Housing Visits	...	...	...	...	86
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150

26. Details of Action Taken in respect of Unfit Houses: Public Health Act:—

Number of Informal Notices served	...	...	12*
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Housing Act, 1936, Sec. 11:—

Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	8‡
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* 1 Notice in respect of six separate dwellings.

‡ Including 1 demolition notice.

27. Result of Action Taken in respect of Unfit Houses:

Four defective houses were rendered fit during the year as a result of informal action under the Public Health or Housing Acts.

Fourteen houses were made fit during the year after the service of formal notices under the Housing Act, 1936.

Five undertakings, under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, were accepted by the Council during the year.

28. Housing Need:

There are 547 applicants for houses on the Council's waiting list.

Of the 677 houses surveyed to date, 71 are unfit for human habitation. In addition, 14 cases of overcrowding have been detected to date.

From the above figures, it would appear that the housing need for the area is 632. This figure cannot, of course, be accepted as representing a real assessment of the housing needs of the district, since all the houses in the area have not been surveyed. There may be many families who are in most urgent need of rehousing because they are living in unfit houses, and whose names do not appear on the Council's list.

The real assessment of housing needs calls for the collection of information, such as is obtained by inspection of all houses in the district. The information obtained on completion of a comprehensive survey of housing conditions, would serve as the basis of a long-term programme to improve housing conditions within the district.

29. Rural Housing Survey:

It is regretted that very little progress has been made during the year with the intensive survey envisaged in the Hobhouse Report. Progress in carrying out the work of the survey and keeping it up-to-date continues to be largely determined by the staff available. It is clear that the shortage of staff will seriously curtail the work in connection with housing.

Details of the house surveyed to the 31st March, 1954, are as follows:—

Progress details of the Survey	No. of houses surveyed	Categories				
		1	2	3	4*	5
Totals to date ...	677	63	264	279	36	71

*Note—Figures in this column include houses also accounted for in columns 2, 4 and 5.

Categories:—

1. Satisfactory in all respects.
2. Minor defects.
3. Repairs or structural alterations.
4. Suitable for improvement under Housing Act, 1949.
5. Unfit.

(The above categories are in accordance with the classification recommended by the North Riding of Yorkshire Rural Housing Advisory Committee and as amended by the Technical Sub-Committee—10th December, 1952).

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS

30. Premises used for Preparation or Sale of Food:

Details of the food premises within the Council's area are as follows:—

General Stores and Grocers	...	...	...	...	45
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	4
Butchers	...	...	...	...	7
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	10
Mobile Fried Fish Units	...	...	...	...	2
Bakers	...	...	...	...	3
Premises Registered for sale of Pre-packed Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	35
Manufacturers of Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	1
Cafes	...	...	...	...	11
Licensed Premises (holding a catering licence)	...	...	...	...	14
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	26
Non-Licensed Hotels (Holding a catering licence)	...	...	...	...	4
School Canteens	...	...	...	...	12
Canteens (provided for Military personnel)	...	...	...	...	18
Other Catering Premises (including two Hospitals)	...	...	...	...	8
Total					200

31. Unsound Food:

In response to complaints, the following items of food were examined during the year and condemned as unfit for human consumption:—

Quantity		Description
24½ lbs.	...	Boiled Ham.
4 lbs.	...	Danish Pork Meat (tinned).
20 lbs.	...	Butter.

The methods used for the disposal of unsound food are incineration and burial at the Council's refuse tips.

32. Precautions against Contamination of Food:

(a) Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Sec. 13:

The main requirements relating to the hygienic condition of premises in which food is prepared, stored or sold, are contained in Section 13 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938.

The majority of the shops within the Council's area are premises of the "village store" type, in which—in addition to food—a wide assortment of goods are sold. Generally, the common defects which are met with in such premises are as follows:—

- (1) Use of premises not designed to comply with the essential requirements for the sale of food.
- (2) Use of premises which are inadequate for the storage of all the various goods offered for sale.
- (3) Lack of refrigerated accommodation.
- (4) Absence of facilities for personal cleansing.
- (5) Structural deficiencies and defects—floors, walls ceilings constructed of unsuitable material.
- (6) Absence of clean, washable overalls and head-coverings for female personnel.
- (7) Absence of adequate facilities for the cleansing and sterilisation of utensils.
- (8) Inadequate provision for protecting food from contamination by flies, etc.
- (9) Badly sited equipment and goods—rendering the efficient cleansing of premises difficult.
- (10) Lack of adequate lighting and ventilation
- (11) Lack attention to the simple rules of food hygiene.
- (12) Absence of satisfactory methods for preventing rodents gaining access to the premises.

There is room for improvement in the hygienic condition of many food premises throughout the District, and greater attention should be given to this matter, together with legal action in the necessary cases.

The requirements of Section 13 of the Act will be found to be inadequate to deal with specific conditions found in the various food trades, but, nevertheless, many improvements can be effected through the provisions of this Section.

(b) The Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Sec. 14:

This section makes it an offence for any person to use premises for the sale or manufacture or storage of ice-cream, or for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale, unless such premises have been registered by the local authority. Certain premises, including clubs, hotels and cinemas, are exempted.

There are thirty-five premises within the Council's area registered for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream.

There is one manufacturer of ice-cream within the Council's area. The conditions under which ice-cream is produced are governed by the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947 to 1952, which became operative on 1st May, 1947.

(c) The Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Sec. 15:

This section empowers a local authority to make Byelaws for "securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption."

Over 90% of local authorities now possess powers to secure standards laid down by such Byelaws.

The adoption by the Council of the Model Byelaws, Series 1, issued by the Ministry of Health, would be sufficient to meet gross cases of improper handling of food.

(d) The Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Sec. 16:

This section requires that every dealer in ice-cream who sells in a street or other public place, or who sells from a vehicle or stall, shall have his name and address legibly and conspicuously displayed thereon.

This requirement may be extended to all or any kind of food (except milk) specified by a local authority, provided that notice is given to the Minister of Health of the passing of a resolution under this section.

As many mobile food traders operate within the Council's area, it is recommended that the Council make a resolution requiring that from a specified date, this section shall apply within the District in relation to all kinds of food.

33. Food Poisoning.

Two cases of food poisoning were investigated during the year, details of which are as follows:—

(a) Case 1:

A case of food poisoning was notified in the Northallerton area and was suspected of originating at a hotel within the Council's area. This matter was fully investigated and rectal swabs were collected from five members of the hotel staff, without any positive result.

(b) **Case 2;**

The following is a resume of the more important points of the case:—

Patient: Female child, aged 2½ years.

25th September, 1953: Patient partook of half a small queen cake (or bun) and consumed a very small portion of grandmother's meal at a cafe outside the Council's area. Relation's meal consisted of: mashed potatoes, carrot, mutton, gravy and tea.

26th September, 1953: Onset of illness—attended by medical practitioner.

5th October, 1953: Medical practitioner reported patient as having a typical typhoid rash and a positive stool for Paratyphoid "B."

Patient removed immediately to Isolation Hospital, and premises disinfected.

Control measures carried out against a rather heavy infestation of flies on the premises.

Occupier (patient's father) instructed not to sell articles of food from the shop and a contact (patient's aunt) instructed not to take part in milking operations or dairy work.

Contacts advised of personal precautions to be taken and the importance of disinfecting faeces. Germicide issued to contacts.

Arrangements were made for the collection of faecal swabs from four contacts.

As a precautionary measure, the public was advised to boil all water intended for human consumption.

6th October, 1953: The following samples were collected with aseptic precautions: 2 samples of water supply (premises and standpipe), milk supply (supplied by patient's grandfather) and sample of sullage water from ditch, together with samples of the following items of food offered for sale in the shop: pre-packed ice-cream, cream filled biscuit, lemon curd and jam tarts. The result of the examination of the aforementioned samples was negative.

It was ascertained that there were additional contacts and arrangements were made to collect faecal swabs from the persons concerned.

8th October, 1953: Acting upon further information received from the District Nurse, a sample of septic tank effluent was collected and forwarded to the County Pathologist—result negative. It was suggested that the patient may have come in contact with this effluent.

9th October, 1953: Arrangements made for the supplier to send all milk away for pasteurisation and, as a temporary measure, arranged for another supplier to supply milk to customers in the village. Further sample of milk collected.

11th October, 1953: Patient's grandmother returned to village after two weeks holiday. This contact was swabbed and found to be positive for Paratyphoid "B."

14h October, 1953: Three sewer swabs placed in position and collected on 16th October, 1953. Upon examination the swabs were found to be negative.

For a period of over twelve weeks faecal specimens were collected from eleven contacts. Of the eleven contacts, four were found to be carriers of *Salmonella paratyphosum* B. On the 31st December, 1953, faecal specimens were still being collected from some of the contacts.

The culture was identified as belonging to phage Type Beccles, as confirmed by the central Enteric Laboratory, Colindale.

Every effort was made to ascertain the source of infection, including investigations at the cafe at which a meal was taken, without any positive result. In all, seventy-eight separate visits were made in connection with this case.

The patient recovered and no further cases were notified.

34. Milk and Dairies:

(a) The vast amount of present-day legislation regarding milk, provides for wider powers to improve the quality and safety of milk as it reaches the consumer.

The heat treatment of milk (pasteurised and sterilised) has ensured a safe milk supply to a large percentage of the population. There is, however, always the danger of non-pulmonary tuberculosis and other diseases which can be attributed to milk which has not been subjected to heat treatment. As milk is a most vulnerable article of food from the point of view of contamination, heat treated milk, especially pasteurised milk, remains the safest type of milk available to the public.

(b) Licensing Authorities:

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is responsible for the registration of dairy farms and dairy farmers, together with the licensing of producers of T.T. or Accredited milk. These functions have been delegated to the County Agricultural Executive Committee.

The Food and Drugs authority, i.e., the North Riding County Council, is responsible for licensing dealers (i.e., sellers, not producers) to sell T.T., Accredited, Pasteurised and Sterilised milk.

The Council is responsible for the registration of dairies, other than dairy farms (i.e., where milk is merely supplied) and of distributors (i.e., sellers, not producers).

Since the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, came into operation, only two persons have made application to the Council to be registered as a distributor in accordance with Regulation 8. Prior to the present-day legislation coming into operation, some 219 wholesale traders/retail sellers of milk were registered by the Council. It would, therefore, appear that many milk distributors within the Council's area are not familiar with the new legislation, and it is recommended that the Council publish details of the relevant Regulations.

It is perhaps unfortunate that several types of authority are concerned in the operation of the above mentioned regulations and in consequence difficulties are liable to arise. Close liaison between officers of the Agricultural Executive Committee, the Food and Drugs Authority and the Local Authority, together with uniformity of action, is essential for the achievement of the common object, viz., a safe milk supply.

(c) Milk Samples:

In addition to the samples of milk collected in connection with the paratyphoid "B" case, one sample of milk was submitted for examination to show the presence or otherwise of the organism *Brucella Abortus*. The result of this examination was negative.

(d) Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949:

During the year the North Riding Agricultural Executive Committee granted licences to seven producers within the Council's area for the production of T.T. Milk. Three T.T. licences were suspended and one T.T. licence was cancelled during the year.

35. Slaughter-houses:

There is no public slaughter-house within the Council's area, but five slaughter-houses are licensed for the slaughter of pigs only.

In view of the impending decontrol of meat and livestock, it is recommended that consideration be given to the adoption of Byelaws as empowered by Section 58 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The Model Byelaws issued by the Ministry of Health provide for licensing, registering, and inspection of slaughter-houses for preventing cruelty therein, for keeping the same in a cleanly and proper state, for removing filth, and requiring such slaughter-houses to be provided with a sufficient supply of water.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933: During the year ten licences were granted to persons to slaughter animals. The number of persons holding current licences in 1953 amounted to thirty-five. As this is an excessive number, it would appear that licences have, in the past, been issued rather indiscriminately, without due regard to whether or not the applicant was a fit and proper person to hold such a licence. It is recommended that, in future, licences be granted only to applicants known to be competent slaughtermen.

36. Summary of Sanitary Inspector's Visits during the year:

Food Premises and Food Inspection:—

Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	26
Butchers	...	...	...	5
Dairies and Milk Distributors	...	...	...	10
Food Preparing Premises	...	...	...	5
Grocers	...	...	...	6
Ice-cream Premises	...	...	...	2
Milk Sampling	...	...	...	5
Food Samples	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous Food Visits	...	...	...	3
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	80
Total				143

37. Food Hygiene:

A complaint was received during the year regarding a loaf of bread containing foreign matter. Upon investigation, it was confirmed that the brown matter in the loaf was brown bread meal, which could have gained access to the white bread from either the side of a mixing bowl, or the machine which divides the pieces of dough.

The complainant stated that she had similar cause for complaint several months previously, when cigarette ash was discovered in a loaf of bread. This matter was taken up with the baker concerned—outside the Council's area—who stated that smoking was prohibited upon the premises and any employee found transgressing was liable to immediate dismissal.

Food hygiene is an important subject, and one which requires greater attention in order that the dangers to health associated with the improper handling of food may be minimised. A considerable amount of work remains to be done in this direction—work which can only be carried out systematically when sufficient staff is available.

It is apparent that legislative control of food supply is not sufficient in itself to deal with the many issues at stake. Many cases of food poisoning occur, not by any wilful act on the part of an individual or individuals, but because of genuine ignorance of legislation and the principles of food hygiene, together with the necessary methods of prevention. It is here that health education is vitally important.

The measures of health education generally in use and to be recommended, might include:—

- (1) The adoption by the Council of a policy in regard to health education of the food handler and general public.
- (2) The dissemination of information relating to food hygiene to all sections of the trade and the public.
- (3) Encouragement in the formation and operation of such bodies as Hygienic Food Traders' Guilds.
- (4) Sponsorship of clean food exhibitions, lectures and demonstrations.
- (5) The adoption of the Model Byelaws as empowered by Section 15 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION OF THE DISTRICT

38. Number of Licensed Premises:

There are 40 licensed premises within the district, excluding private clubs.

Details of the distribution of the licensed premises are as follows:—

Parish			
Aldbrough St. John	...	...	1
Brompton-on-Swale	...	...	3
Brough	...	...	2
Caldwell	...	...	1

Parish				
Catterick	...	...	...	3
Colburn	...	...	...	1
Cowton North	...	...	...	1
Dalton	...	...	...	1
Downholme	...	...	...	1
Eppleby	...	...	...	2
Gayles	...	...	...	1
Gilling West	...	...	...	2
Hipswell	...	...	...	1
Hudswell	...	...	...	1
Kirby Hill	...	...	...	1
Melsonby	...	...	...	1
Middleton Tyas	...	...	...	3
Moulton	...	...	...	1
Newsham	...	...	...	2
Ravensworth	...	...	...	3
Scorton	...	...	...	3
Skeeby	...	...	...	1
Tunstall	...	...	...	2
Uckerby	...	...	...	1
Whashton	...	...	...	1
Total				40

39. Sanitary Accommodation at Licensed Premises:

As a result of formal action taken last year, two public-houses at Brompton-on-Swale have been provided with suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation.

As a minimum standard, all licensed premises, however small, should be provided with separate sanitary accommodation for each sex, together with separate accommodation for the occupier and his family. Every effort is being made to institute this standard throughout the area and licensed premises continue to be inspected as time and opportunity permit.

40. Moveable Dwellings:

In pursuance of the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 269, eight licences to station and use caravans were issued during the year. In addition, one licence in respect of a wooden bungalow was granted during the year. The licences were all issued subject to the usual conditions for securing sanitary conditions.

Two caravan sites were licensed by the Council during the year under review. These sites are situated at Scurrugh House within the Parish of Moulton, and at Scotch Corner within the Parish of Middleton Tyas. Caravans may only be stationed on these sites between 1st March and 31st October, and the number of caravans is limited to ten in each case.

The other caravan site, previously licensed by the Council, is situated on the Reeth Road and known as Swale-View Camping Ground. The number of caravans permitted on this site is limited to fifty. The work of providing W.C.s, ablutions and a small sewage disposal plant is almost complete.

The number of caravans within the District continues to increase due, no doubt, to the shortage of housing accommodation. In view of this fact, it may be advisable to consider making Byelaws for promoting cleanliness in, and the habitable condition of, tents, caravans and similar structures used for human habitation, and generally for the prevention of nuisances. Subsection (4) of Section 268 of the Public Health Act, 1936, empowers a local authority to make such Byelaws. The Ministry of Health have issued a series of Model Byelaws.

41. Infectious Diseases—Disinfection of Premises:

Eight premises were disinfected during the year, following seven cases of scarlet fever and one case of tuberculosis. In six cases, the patients were nursed at home and in consequence the premises were not disinfected until after the date of onset of the disease. In such circumstances, it is doubtful whether the disinfection fulfills any useful purpose.

As the Council do not provide a disinfecting station, all articles are disinfected at the premises where the case of infectious disease occurs. At the same time inquiries are made with a view to ascertaining the source of infection and obtaining particulars of the house and its surroundings, with special regard to the sanitary condition.

The A.D.M.S., Catterick Camp, accepts responsibility for disinfection in barracks and for military families living in married quarters. All other cases occurring at Catterick Camp are the responsibility of the Council.

42. Summary of Sanitary Inspector's Visits during the Year: General Sanitation:—

Water Supply	...	...	...	42
Drainage	...	...	...	211
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	...	27
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	3
Fried-fish Shops	...	...	...	1
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	8
Factories	...	...	...	4
Workshops	...	...	...	1
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	6
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	61
Rodent Control	...	...	...	49
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	...	...	...	131
Care and Attention Case	...	...	...	3
Swimming Bath	...	...	...	1
Total				550

Infectious Diseases:—

Visits re Disinfection	...	...	10
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	1
Diseases of Animals	...	...	5
Total			16

43. Informal and Formal Action—Public Health Act, 1936:

The following table sets out particulars of the informal and formal action taken under the Public Health Act, 1936, during the year:—

	Number of Notices Served:	
	Informal	Statutory
Drainage. Defective Tanks, etc.	20	2
Miscellaneous Defects ...	3	—
Provision of Water Supply ...	1	—
Offensive Odours ...	3	—
Sanitary Accommodation ...	1	—
Insanitary Conditions ...	1	—
Cleansing of Watercourse ...	7	—
Totals	36	2

Note—The above table does not include Notices served in respect of dwelling houses.

At the 31st December, 1953, 28 of the 38 notices served had been complied with and 10 were outstanding.

44. Number of Houses Connected to Sewers:

It is regretted that information regarding the number of houses connected to sewers cannot be given, since no accurate records are available. In an endeavour to obtain this information, a questionnaire was forwarded to each householder in the area, but the response was disappointing and in consequence it has not been possible to compile reliable records. The only effective way to obtain this information is by means of door-to-door visits, which will entail a considerable amount of time.

It is, however, known that many properties in villages provided with water and sewerage facilities are not connected to public sewers, although adequate water supplies and sewers are available.

The Council may request connection with a public sewer, when the sewer is within a 100 feet of the building—and is recommended that this power be exercised in all applicable cases.

45. Sanitary Accommodation—Dwelling Houses:

It is estimated that approximately 1,500 dwellings within the District still have sanitary accommodation of the conservancy type.

As villages are provided with a water carriage system and sewage disposal works, every effort should be made to secure the conversion of existing insanitary closets. An incentive would be provided if the Council were to give financial assistance towards the expenses reasonably incurred; as empowered by the Public Health Act, 1936.

46. Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948:

There are two factories in the area which are in Sections 1 (cleanliness), 2 (overcrowding), 3 (temperature), 4 (ventilation) and 6 (drainage of floors) are to be enforced by the Council. These factories are situated at Hipswell and Newsham.

There are 32 factories in which Section 7 (sanitary conveniences) is to be enforced by the Council. Details of these factories are as follows:—

Brompton-on-Swale	...	...	...	4
*Catterick Camp	...	...	...	11
Catterick	...	...	...	4
Cowton North	...	...	...	3
Gilling	...	...	...	1
Layton East	...	...	...	1
Middleton Tyas	...	...	...	1
Newsham	...	...	...	2
Ravensworth	...	...	...	1
Scorton	...	...	...	3
Scotton	...	...	...	1
Total				32

* Including the parishes of Hipswell and Colburn.

According to records available, there are two out-workers within the District engaged on the work of making wearing apparel.

Inspections under the Factories Acts are made as time and opportunity permit.

MISCELLANEOUS

47. National Assistance Act, 1938, Section 47 (b):

For the purpose of securing the necessary care and attention, one person was removed to County Home during the year.

48. Diseases of Animals Acts:

Two notifications of suspected cases of anthrax were received during the year. Upon investigation, it was ascertained that the Ministry of Agriculture Veterinary Surgeon had certified a negative result in each case.

Two cases of swine fever were reported during the year under review.

49. The Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Section 57:

Periodic inspections of the knacker's yard at Newsham were made during the year, when conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

50. The Kitchen Waste (Licensing of Private Collectors) Orders:

Premises at Scotton and Stanwick St. John have been licensed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the owners authorised to collect and receive kitchen waste, subject to certain conditions.

RODENT AND INSECT CONTROL

51. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949:

The rodent control service was discontinued for a period of six months during the year, due to delay in appointing a successor to the previous Rodent Operator, whose employment was terminated in December, 1952. The new Rodent Operator commenced duty on the 27th July, 1953.

In spite of this break in the service, considerable progress has been made during the year and the organisation is now functioning smoothly.

Species: Rodent control in the area is confined to the extermination of two species of rodent only—the common brown rat (*rattus norvegicus*) and the common mouse (*mus musculus*). The black or ship's rat has not been encountered in the District.

Survey Technique: A systematic survey of all premises within the District is being carried out. The presence of rats is detected in many ways, the most usual being through the presence of damage, droppings, smears, holes and earthworks, gnawing marks, footmarks, tracks and the use of test baits. The degree of infestation is noted and details of each inspection are recorded for future reference.

Control Methods: Basically, there are five methods of control: poisoning, trapping, fumigation with poison gases, hunting and the use of bacteriological cultures of *Salmonella enteritidis*, commonly called "virus." Poisoning, which is generally the most effective method of extermination, is the method employed.

Warfarin, the new poison, has been used extensively during the year with good results. Warfarin is a complex synthetic chemical, closely allied to certain substances used for the treatment of human thrombosis. This poison destroys the ability of blood to clot or coagulate on exposure to the air, and rats feeding on Warfarin die from internal haemorrhage.

Scale of Charges: Difficulties were experienced during the year in connection with the Council's charges made in respect of rodent control services. It was found that the average charge for business and agricultural premises amounted to £3 10s. 0d.—£4 0s. 0d. This figure was arrived at on the basis of 12 visits @ 4/6d., plus the cost of bait and poison, plus 20% establishment charge. This charge appeared to be excessive for a single treatment and in view of the fact that several complaints had been received in this respect, the Council agreed to reduce the charge to 3/6d. per visit.

Premises with a rateable value of less than £12 continue to receive a free service.

Income: It is gratifying to be able to report that the income for the period August, 1953, to 31st March, 1954, amounted to £217 10s. 11d. During the aforementioned period twenty-eight annual contracts were obtained, representing a total sum of £181 10s. 0d.

Work carried out during the year: Particulars of the work carried out under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, are set out in Table II, appended to the report.

Transport: The difficulties experienced during the previous year due to lack of suitable transport have now been overcome by the provision of a 5 cwt. van.

52. Other Pests:

Control measures were carried out during the year against infestations of moths and maggots.

Classification of the Council's Water Supplies—As Represented by Samples collected during the year 1953.

System	Date of Sample	Classification
Aldbrough St. John† ...	17/ 3/53*	—
"	20/10/53	—
"	1/12/53*	—
Caldwell ...	2/11/53	—
Dalton ...	2/ 2/53*	—
"	25/ 2/53	—
"	7/ 4/53	—
"	19/ 5/53*	—
"	8/10/53	—
"	8/12/53*	—
Downholme ...	19/10/53	Suspicious
East Layton ...	27/10/53	—
Eppleby ...	2/11/53	—
"	8/12/53*	Suspicious
Gandale†:		
North Cowton ...	24/ 2/53*	—
Catterick ...	2/ 3/53*	Suspicious
North Cowton ...	10/ 3/53*	—
Catterick ...	7/ 4/53	—
Scorton ...	28/10/53	Unsatisfactory
Brompton-on-Swale	18/11/53	Unsatisfactory
North Cowton ...	18/11/53	—
Scorton ...	18/11/53	—
Tunstall ...	24/11/53*	Satisfactory

TABLE I. (continued)
Classification of the Council's Water Supplies—as represented by Samples collected during the year 1953

System	Date of Sample	Classification		
Gayles ...	... 8/10/53	—	Suspicious	—
Gilling ...	... 4/11/53	Highly Satisfactory	—	—
Hudswell ...	... 19/10/53	—	—	Unsatisfactory
Kirby Hill ...	... 8/10/53	—	—	—
Melsonby ...	... 24/ 2/53*	—	—	—
“ ...	... 10/ 3/53*	—	Suspicious	—
“ ...	... 7/ 4/53	—	Suspicious	—
“ ...	... 28/ 9/53*	—	Suspicious	—
“ ...	... 20/10/53	Highly Satisfactory	—	—
“ ...	... 2/11/53*	—	—	Unsatisfactory
“ ...	... 22/12/53*	—	Suspicious	—
Newsham ...	... 6/10/53	—	Suspicious	—
Ravensworth ...	... 5/10/53*	—	—	Unsatisfactory
“ ...	... 8/10/53	Satisfactory	—	—
“ ...	... 27/10/53	—	—	Unsatisfactory
“ ...	... 27/10/53	—	—	Unsatisfactory
“ ...	... 28/10/53*	—	—	Unsatisfactory
“ ...	... 2/11/53*	—	—	Unsatisfactory
“ ...	... 2/11/53*	—	—	Unsatisfactory
Skeeby ...	... 28/ 4/53	—	—	Unsatisfactory
“ ...	... 4/11/53	—	—	Unsatisfactory
Whashton ...	... 15/10/53	—	—	Unsatisfactory

‡ Denotes Chlorinated supply.

* Denotes samples collected by the County Health Inspector.

TABLE II.
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.
Report for the Period August 1953 to 31st March 1954.

		Type of Property				
		Local Authority (Tips, etc.)	Dwelling Houses	Agricultural	All other (including business premises)	Total
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I.	Total number of properties in District ...	14	2350	393	327	3084*
II.	Number of Properties inspected during period as a result of (a) notification (b) survey (c) otherwise.	(a) — (b) 14 (c) —	10 717 10	6 210 —	11 59 3	27 1000 13
III.	Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by rats ... Major ... Minor	10 4	5 52	19 51	8 8	42 115
IV.	Number of Properties inspected which were found to be seriously infested by mice ...	—	—	—	—	—
V.	Number of infested properties treated by the Council ...	14	56	49	15	134
VI.	Number of notices served:—					
	(1) Treatment ...	—	—	—	—	—
	(2) Structural works ...	—	1	—	—	1
VII.	Number of cases in which default action was taken by the Council following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4	—	—	—	—	—
VIII.	Legal Proceedings ...	—	—	—	—	—
IX.	Number of "block" control schemes carried out	Six				

Notes:

- * Excluding W.D. properties at Catterick Camp.
- (a) With the exception of agricultural properties, a property means one which is entered separately in the Valuation Roll.
- (b) Council houses are entered in Column (2).
- (c) Sewers are not included.
- (d) Combined dwelling and business premises, where occupied by the same person, are regarded as business premises and entered in Column (4). Where the dwelling and business parts of premises are in separate occupation, separate entries are made in Columns (2) and (4).
- (e) For the purpose of completing Sections II, III, IV and V, each property is entered **once only** in respect of inspections, infestations and treatments, regardless of the number of visits made to each property.

TABLE II.

Maintenance Treatment of Council's Sewage Works

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
System	No. of Points Baited	No. of points showing C. prebait take		Poison takes		
		N.T.	C.	Total takes		P.
				C.	P.	takes
Brompton-on-Swale ...	24	24	—	8	6	14
Catterick ...	6	6	—	1	2	3
Colburn ...	41	41	—	12	16	28
Eppleby ...	10	10	—	3	2	5
Melsonby ...	22	19	2	4	5	9
Middleton Tyas ...	20	20	—	4	5	9
Scorton ...	9	9	—	2	3	5
Skeeby ...	20	20	—	6	6	12
St. Martin ...	3	—	3	—	—	—
Walkerville ...	4	4	—	2	2	4

Maintenance Treatment of Council's Sewers

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
System	No. of M.H.s Baited	No. of M.H.s showing C. prebait take		Poison takes		
		N.T.	C.	Total takes		P.
				C.	P.	takes
Brompton-on-Swale ...	34	—	34	—	—	—
Catterick ...	32	16	11	2	11	13
Colburn ...	20	4	9	1	3	4
Eppleby ...	12	—	12	—	—	—
Melsonby ...	22	1	21	1	—	1
Middleton Tyas ...	20	1	15	—	1	1
Scorton ...	20	—	16	—	2	2
Skeeby ...	15	—	13	—	1	1
St. Martin ...	6	—	6	—	—	—
Walkerville ...	20	18	2	2	15	17
Scotton ...	7	—	7	—	—	—
Totals	208	40	146	6	33	39

Recording Symbols:—

“C”—Complete take of bait (prebait and poison).

“P”—Partial take of bait (prebait and poison).

“N.T.”—No take of bait (prebait and poison).

